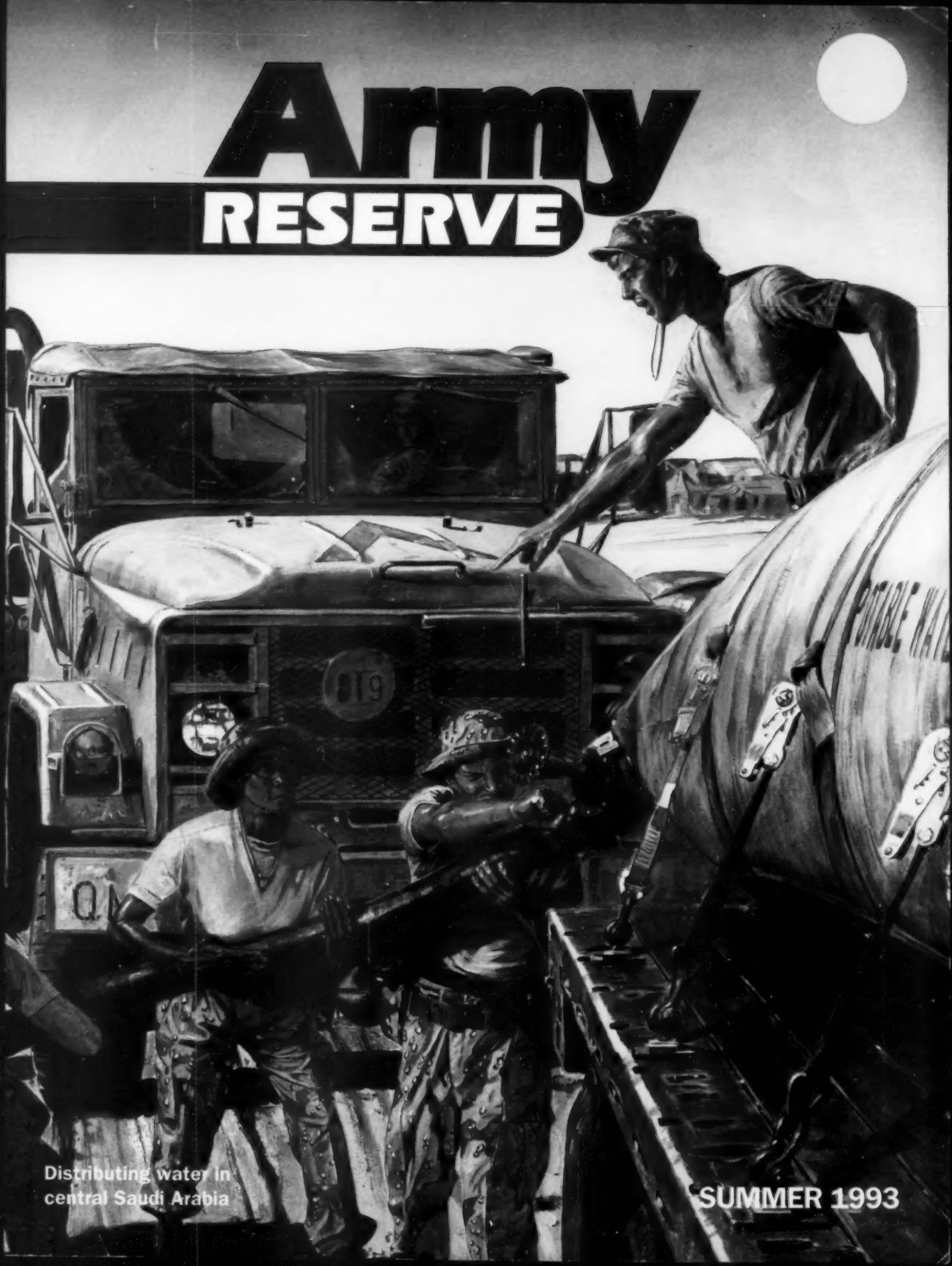
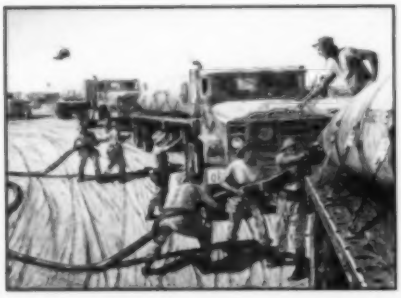
Army RESERVE



Distributing water in central Saudi Arabia

SUMMER 1993



FRONT AND BACK COVER

The 316th Quartermaster Company distributes water at an XVIII Airborne Corps site in central Saudi Arabia. The 316th, an Army Reserve unit from San Diego, Calif., distributed 8.4 million gallons of water during the Persian Gulf War and in support of Kurdish relief efforts in northern Iraq. More than 84,000 Army Reservists served during Operation Desert Storm from August 1990 to October 1991. They contributed significantly to the Total Army's success by providing the bulk of water purification and distribution, civil affairs support, medical support, enemy prisoner-of-war handling, postal work, petroleum handling, and psychological operations. Other Army Reserve units included chemical decontamination, transportation, military police and engineer.

An Army Reserve Historical Painting by Jim Dietz

Pastel by Maj. Robert Sankner

Army Reserve
Magazine

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MAJOR GENERAL ROGER W. SANDLER
CHIEF, UNITED STATES ARMY RESERVE

AL SCHILF
CHIEF, PUBLIC AFFAIRS

"The Secretary of Defense shall require the complete and current dissemination to all Reserves and the Public, of information of interest to the Reserve Components."
Section 278, Title 10, U.S. Code

Army Reserve Magazine

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FOR CHANGE OF ADDRESS, do not write the magazine. Members of Troop Program Units should notify their SIDPERS-RC clerk. Members of the Individual Ready Reserve and Individual Mobilization Augmentees should contact their Personnel Manager at ARPERCEN, 9700 Page Boulevard, St. Louis, MO 63132-5200. Paid subscribers should forward their address change to the Superintendent of Documents, Attn: Mail List Branch SSOM, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Special military distribution recipients may write the editor directly. CORRECTION: Vol. 39, Number 1, Spring 1993 was incorrectly labeled Vol. 40.

ISSN # 0004-2579

MAILCALL

Hey man, no sweat!

I JUST RECEIVED MY SPRING 1993 copy of the magazine, and although you pass along good information for us, we are often unable to benefit from it. You tell us we are now entitled to a sweat suit to go with our PFUs. Fat chance of that! According to my unit supply sergeant, the ARCOM will not even free up the funds for the initial issue of the PFU. Since we are supposedly authorized them, tell us how we can get them.

MSgt. Robert W. Block
Schuylkill Haven, Pa.

Tell your supply sergeant to whomp your ARCOM upside the head! They don't buy them, the Army does. Your supply sergeant should have ordered the T-shirts and trunks last year and now be busily ordering the sweatsuits! In 1989 the Physical Fitness Uniform (PFU) items were reclassified from Organizational Clothing and Individual Equipment and stuffed into the Personal Clothing Bag. The money for personal clothing items comes not from your ARCOM, but from a "limitless" pile of Army money (like money for your pay and for chow).

Troop Program Unit (TPU) enlisted soldiers should order their PFUs through their supply room. Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) and Individual Mobilization Augmentee (IMA) enlisted soldiers should order through the supply room of the unit to which they're attached for training, duty or points-only attendance.

Officers, warrant officers and AGR enlisted soldiers, however, must buy their PFUs from an Army Military Clothing Sales Store in person or by mail.

Misidentified photo.

THE PHOTOGRAPH ON THE BACK cover of the Winter 1992/93 issue was incorrectly identified. The schoolhouse was built by members of B and C Companies, 961st Engineer Battalion (Combat) (Heavy) of Racine, Wis. The school is located in Las Lajas, Panama. The children are from the surrounding area. Most walk to the school and some come from as far as five kilometers away.

Capt. Charles R. Stachowski
Racine, Wis.

Covered for-points-only.

AS A FORMER MEMBER OF A FOR-points-only IMA unit, I was not notified by the ARPERCEN SGLI management office when my coverage lapsed because I was no longer a member of a drilling IMA unit. It is (along with everything else under the sun) the unit commander's responsibility to inform departing unit members of the impacts on their SGLI coverage when leaving the unit. As a former member of several reserve units, I have never received a departure outbriefing from any unit, much less specific counseling concerning the lapsing effect on my SGLI coverage. Needless to say if I had died assuming that I had more insurance coverage than I really had, my family's financial well being would have been severely impacted.

All IMAs would be well advised to confirm that they do in fact have the SGLI coverage they believe they have.

Lt.Col. Roger Elmore
Woodbridge, Va.

Everyone would be well advised to write for the booklet "Federal Benefits for Veterans and Dependents, 1993 Edition" published by the Department of Veterans Affairs. It explains all. *See page eight.*

Northern Warriors.

AS A FORMER SOLDIER WITH THE 187th Infantry Brigade, I found your story "Northern Warriors" [Winter 92/93] by Steve Harding to be excellent. In my 22 years of military service, including combat duty with the famous 1st Air Cav, some of my most challenging and difficult assignments were with the 187th in the field. As always, the troops came

through with flying colors. If I had to go war again, I would hope it would be with the 187th Infantry.

MSgt. Mike Kelley
Wilmington, Mass.

ARPERCEN where are you?

SOON AFTER BEING DISCHARGED into the IRR, I received a postcard asking if I'd be interested in voluntary training. I responded 'yes' to correspondence courses and 'maybe' to summer training, not knowing what may come up by the summer. That was the last I heard from them. I do not know their correct address. Can you help?

Kevin P. Cook
Warren, Mich.

Soldiers in the Individual Ready Reserve are under the command of the Army Reserve Personnel Center (ARPERCEN) in St. Louis. Among ARPERCEN's many responsibilities is personnel management for all IRR soldiers. You have a personnel manager at ARPERCEN who can discuss training assignments, promotions, reenlistment, and many other aspects of your Army Reserve career. A list of toll-free telephones appears on page nine of this issue. If you're enlisted, call the Enlisted Personnel Management Directorate number that corresponds to your MOS. If you're an officer, call the Officer Personnel Management Directorate number for your branch.

Bogus APFT profiles.

A FEW OF OUR SENIOR OFFICERS consistently ignore their responsibility to take the APFT. Many of them submit bogus "temporary" profiles (temporary for four years). Others do not even bother to show up.

These officers have a responsibility to take the APFT and meet weight standards, but instead allow their records to reflect false information and accept pay and promotions that result from these "excellent" OERs. Many of these officers do not legitimately earn their retirement, yet they apparently will be allowed to retire.

What can be done to ensure these problems do not continue? I have been told that all reserve units have these same problems, but is this what we should accept as standard? Do other units accept officers who lack integrity, promote double standards, and are in poor physical shape despite the fact they they receive good pay for keeping in shape? What can be done when the individual officers all the way up the chain of command allow these problems to persist?

Capt. Patricia Lopez
El Paso, Texas

Promotion certificates.

SEVERAL ISSUES AGO YOU PUBlished an address where we could submit a copy of our promotion orders and receive a frameable promotion certificate.

Could you please publish it again? Thanks. I really enjoy your magazine.

Capt. R.C. Paquette
Fayetteville, N.C.

Sure. Officers and, warrant officers may send a request and a copy of promotion orders (not notice of selection) to: Commander, ARPERCEN, Attn: TAPC-MSL-P, 9700 Page Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo., 63132. You may have to wait awhile, since the Secretary of the Army signs them and we haven't had one of those since January.

NCO role models needed.

TODAY, AND IN THE FUTURE, WE as the Army Sergeants Major have an even greater role of ensuring the development of the USAR "Total NCO."

There are many significant changes on the horizon in the Army's Force structure. With the need for quality NCO leadership in smaller, highly mobile forces, Sergeants Major must constantly drive home the message that young enlisted soldiers must be "Total NCO's."

The "Total NCO" is not a concept, it is a reality of our armed service. Technically and tactically proficient NCOs must be effective leaders of soldiers, continually practicing leader skills. All NCOs must be taught to lead under pressure and perform levels above the mindset of functioning in pay grades. Battlefields do not lend themselves to familiar organizational structure and often there is no officer.

There are plenty of Army publications and manuals on training, as well as written materials on leadership and counselling. But what our junior NCOs really need, and in many cases don't have, is solid Senior NCO role models to show and coach them to success.

Is our image what it must be? Do we think to look in the mirror and ask ourselves if we are the very best role models? Sergeants Major now more than ever must take charge and assume the ultimate responsibility and accountability of developing our NCO leaders.

Sgt. Maj. Mark Pistillo
Orlando, Fla.

Gray-area benefits.

THE RETIREMENT BENEFITS PULLout in the Spring issue fails to point out the "gray area" in which the majority of reservists will find themselves for some period of time prior to age 60.

The "gray area" retiree will find him or herself authorized unlimited PX and MWR facility privileges but restricted to a maximum of 12 visits per year to the commissary. Additionally, regulations provide for space available travel for the "gray area" retiree (no dependents) only within the Continental U.S. and between Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands or Guam (reserve only) and CONUS. The "gray area" retiree who shows up at an airport hoping to catch a

hop to Europe is going to be unpleasantly surprised using the supplement as a guide.

I would like to see Congress and DoD eliminate the restrictions on commissary use and worldwide space available travel and authorize all non-monetary benefits to members of the Selected Reserve and "gray area" retirees prior to age 60.

Col.(Ret) Claiborne W. Cowgill
Tucson, Ariz.

I, too, have never seen the reason why commissary use is restricted. A retired soldier is a retired soldier and what difference does it make to the milk and eggs?

According to DoD Reg 4515.13R, Chapter 4-3, "gray area" retirees are indeed entitled to travel overseas (and to Europe) without dependents on a space available basis. They must show an official notice of retirement and their red ID card. For further information call (703) 697-7287.

Personally, though, I'd rather hunt for a cheap commercial fare than suffer through a trans-oceanic space-A flight.

Happy 85th Anniversary.

ON BEHALF OF THE MEN AND women of the U. S. Army, I extend congratulations to all members of the Army Reserve on its 85th anniversary.

Throughout the history of our nation, active forces backed by highly trained citizen-soldiers have met successfully the task of providing for the security of our country. As the active Army is decreasing in numbers, we must rely to an even greater extent on the reserve as an integral part of the Army team. I am confident that you will meet the challenges of the future with the same enthusiasm and dedication that have marked your service in the past.

Gen. Gordon R. Sullivan
Chief of Staff, U.S. Army
Washington, D.C.

We want to hear from you. Write ARMY RESERVE Magazine, Attn: Mailcall, 1815 North Fort Myer Drive, Suite 203, Arlington, VA 22209-1805. We can't print every letter, but we'll try to present a cross-section of views, opinions and questions of general interest. Your letter may be edited to save space.

From the Chief, Army Reserve

Challenges and opportunities.

The Army is in a period of enormous transition – a transition driven by a rapidly changing world and the resulting need to meet new defense requirements. The problems encountered in making this transition are made more difficult by sharply reduced budgets that affect the manner in which we reshape our force for these new military contingencies.

Maj. Gen. Roger W. Sandler

As we look through tomorrow and on into the 21st Century, we can see a period of challenges filled with a number of great opportunities.

Focusing our attention on readiness will ensure that we evaluate our priorities to add value to the Total Force. This is a task requiring a special effort, as we do more with fewer resources both in Full Time Support and the amount of money we have available.

In this era of enormous change, we will have an opportunity for the Army Reserve to excel to a degree not seen in recent history.

These opportunities present themselves in the form of expanding our support to the Army. It is recognized by the Army leadership that within the ranks of the Army Reserve is a pool of tremendous talent from which the country can reap great benefits.

The superior performance of our soldiers in battle has shown that the Army Reserve can be counted upon when needed in any contingency operation which the Army plans.

Just as we were an integral part of Urgent Fury in Grenada, Just Cause in Panama, Desert Shield and Desert Storm in the Middle East, and most recently Restore Hope in Somalia, so shall we be a part of future contingencies throughout the world.

The Army Reserve contains an enormous reservoir of manpower. We have individual and collective skills in Troop Program Units, the Individual Mobilization Augmentee program and the Individual Ready Reserve. Much of this manpower and talent has remained untapped.

We will draw on these resources in the future, as we respond to the needs of the nation.

We are involved in military-to-military contacts in Europe, Latin America and the Pacific rim that will strengthen our value, improve our readiness and increase our training opportunities throughout the world.

With the Army Chief of Staff, General Gordon R. Sullivan, providing the energy and vision, and the Joint, Unified and Specified Commanders-in-Chief providing missions and training opportunities, the future of the Army Reserve continues to look bright.

General George A. Joulwan, whose experience as Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Southern Command in Panama places him in daily association with our highly trained Army Reserve force, best describes our future and our opportunity with the words "One team. One fight."

Update

AGRs await early separation

Eligibility windows will open for 17 year vets in early 1994

ACTIVE GUARD RESERVE (AGR) SOLdiers with more than 17 years of active federal service may soon be able to request eligibility to apply for early retirement.

Although unfunded for 1993, the objective of the fiscal year 1994 program is to achieve officer and enlisted manpower reductions and balance the skills and grades of the force.

"We are targeting AGR soldiers in grades and MOSs no longer required by the AGR structure," said Lt.Col. Al Gildersleeve in OCAR's personnel division. "JAG officers, chaplains, civil affairs or Army nurse corps officers will not be eligible for early retirement."

Planned grade reductions include 153 lieutenant colonels or colonels, 135 majors, 62 master sergeants or sergeants major and 185 sergeants first class.

Initial eligibility will go to soldiers with 17 or more years of active federal service as of the announced date of separation. Additional eligibility windows for soldiers with 16 to 17 years of service and 15 to 16 years of service will be opened as needed to achieve the target numbers. The success in meeting the target reductions by grade and MOS through voluntary methods will dictate the need for future involuntary separation boards.

"Those officers and enlisted soldiers who feel they might be at risk if involuntary separation boards were held would do well to consider the attractiveness of the voluntary incentive programs," said Gildersleeve.

The voluntary incentives were approved by Congress to assist in shaping the force during the drawdown period.

"We hope to avoid any involuntary separations," said SGM Joyce Shelby, enlisted AGR policy sergeant major. "If involuntary separation boards are required, they are likely to begin in the early spring of 1994 with actual separations in late summer of 1994."

"The program should be attractive to those soldiers who entered the AGR program late in their careers and are unable to obtain a 20 year active retirement," added Gildersleeve. ★

HELP WANTED

AGR program needs specialists, sergeants

Despite overstrength in senior grades, junior enlisted are needed

THE ACTIVE GUARD RESERVE (AGR) program is actively seeking enlisted soldiers in the ranks of Specialist, Sergeant and Staff Sergeant, according to the Full Time Support Management Center (FTSMC) in St. Louis, Mo.

Over 150 junior enlisted soldiers are needed to fill jobs in support of troop program units.

There are shortages in personnel administrative specialists (75B), supply specialists (92Y), heavy wheel vehicle mechanics (63S), and light wheel vehicle mechanics (63B). FTSMC will consider applications in all MOSs and will provide training in shortage MOSs if necessary.

Vacancies are spread all over the country, but troop unit vacancies are concentrated in the Northeast United States.

To reduce the cost of establishing a new home in high-cost areas, FTSMC will give strong consideration to applications from soldiers living in those communities.

For information and an application packet call (800) 255-4839. ★

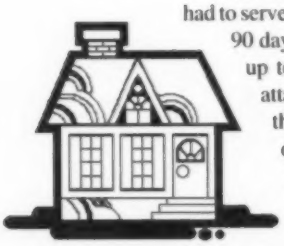
HOME LOANS

Reservists eligible for VA home loans

Refinancing funding fee rate reduced to .5 percent

MEMBERS OF THE SELECTED RESERVE with six years of service are now eligible for VA loan guaranty benefits.

Previously, members of the Selected Reserve had to serve on continuous active duty for at least 90 days during the Persian Gulf war or for up to two years during other periods to attain home loan eligibility. Service in the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) does not count toward the required six years for home loan purposes.



Other provisions of Public Law 102-547 include permission for the VA to guarantee loans with increased funds for energy efficiency improvement, and reducing the funding fee for refinancing loans to .5 percent.

VA-guaranteed home loans may be used by qualified veterans, service members and surviving spouses to buy, improve or refinance a home or condominium, and to buy or refinance a manufactured home. Those eligible must find their own loans through banks, savings and loan associations, or mortgage loan companies.

The entitlement program expires in October 1999. Individuals no longer in the Selected Reserve may qualify if they have at least six years service and received an honorable discharge.

For further information contact a VA regional office or call (800) 827-1000. ★

LIFE INSURANCE

"By law" banned, replaced "by name"

Soldiers are encouraged to update their wills

A PROPOSAL TO BAN THE SO-CALLED "by law" designation of beneficiaries under the Servicemen's Group Life Insurance program has received approval from the Army Chief of Staff.

As a result, soldiers now must designate their primary and contingent beneficiaries "by name" on the new SGLI registration form.

Army officials stress that this is the only way that soldiers' wishes regarding their SGLI beneficiaries can be carried out. Soldiers should also provide the address and Social Security number of each beneficiary to help officials locate beneficiaries promptly after the soldier's death. The by-name changeover will be made when soldiers routinely update their forms.

Officials also encourage soldiers to review their wills with local legal assistance attorneys for help in establishing trusts for their minor children, including trusts into which soldiers may direct payment of their SGLI proceeds. Opting for the trust protection is particularly important for a divorced soldier who may want someone other than their former spouse to manage their SGLI proceeds on behalf of their children. ★

BENEFITS

Federal benefits handbook is best-seller

Revision includes 1993 changes

ONE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S all-time best-selling publications, "Federal Benefits for Veterans and Dependents," has been revised with the latest 1993 changes in law and is available from the Government Printing Office.

The 105-page VA handbook describes benefits for veterans and dependents, such as medical care, education, disability compensation, pension, life insurance, home loans, vocation rehabilitation and burial assistance. It also explains eligibility requirements and claims procedures.

Addresses and phone numbers of all VA offices, medical centers, national cemeteries, Vietnam veterans counseling centers and other VA facilities are listed by state.

The handbook also includes special sections on veterans benefits administered by other federal agencies. It ranks third in total sales (2,584,000 copies) for the U.S. Government Printing Office.

To order, request GPO stock number 051-000-00-200-8 from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. GPO, Washington, DC 20402, and enclose payment for $3.25 per copy. To order by credit card, call (202) 783-3238. ★

MEDICINE

Cardiovascular screening fails to predict death

Surgeon General wants to de-link screening with PT Test

THE OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL is pushing the passage of a policy change that de-links the Cardiovascular Screening Program (CVSP) with the Army Physical Fitness Test.

Findings from a review by the Armed Forces Epidemiological Board indicate that although the CVSP identifies risk factors, there is little correlation between cardiovascular screening and heart attacks incurred during exercise.

The CVSP is only one aspect of a physical examination, and defines individual risk factors such as cholesterol values, blood pressure, blood sugar and smoking history. To reduce the risk of exercise-related heart attacks, officials stress that a regular exercise program must be a part of every soldier's lifestyle.

Under the new policy, CVSP will evaluate risk factors and recommend lifestyle changes, but screening will no longer be a prerequisite for taking the APFT, or for deployment.

New CVSP guidelines will be included in AR 40-501, *Standards of Medical Fitness,* to be updated in October 1993. ★

AVIATION

Women may fly attack and scout aircraft

Special ops and cavalry units remain closed

ATTACK AND SCOUT AVIATOR POSITIONS have been opened to women, although restrictions remain on assigning women to special operations units and cavalry squadrons.

Women are permitted to pilot UH-1, UH-60, CH-47, OH-58, AH-1 and AH-64 helicopters, as well as all fixed-wing aircraft. The Army Reserve has begun combat aircraft transition training for the first women applicants. Prospective candidates may apply through ARPERCEN. ★

ARPERCEN and USARC TELEPHONE NUMBERS

U.S. Army Reserve Command

Toll Free Voice Menu System
(800) 359-8483; (800) 359-8845
(800) 359-8796; (800) 359-8854
(800) 359-8836; (800) 359-6116
Commercial (404) 629-xxxx

Commanding General	-8001	
Deputy CG	-8002	
Exec Officer, DCG	-8005	
Chief of Staff	-8008	
Asst Chief of Staff	-8010	
Executive Officer, CoS	-8019	
SGS	-8014	
Command Sgt Major	-8013	
Command Group (800) 359-8677		
Cmd Gp Fax	-8029	
DCSPER	-8503	Fax -8490
DCSINT	-7902	Fax -7911
DCSOPS	-8703	Fax -8700
DCSFOR	-7046	Fax -7048
DCSLOG	-8781	Fax -7936
DCSIM	-8921	Fax -8999
DCSCOMPT	-7803	Fax -7823
DCSENGR	-8232	Fax -8229
Aviation	-8669	Fax -8686
Chaplain	-8630	Fax -8635
Historian	-7925	Fax -8122
IG	-8904	Fax -8900
Inspections	-7032	
Assistance/Investigations	-8906	
IRAC	-8640	Fax -8647
Public Affairs	-8662	Fax -8666
Safety	-8651	Fax -8648
Sexual Harassment/EEO Hotline (800) 359-8367		
SJA	-8090	Fax -8648
Surgeon	-8114	Fax -8122

Army Reserve Personnel Center

All are Toll-Free (800) numbers

Enlisted Personnel Management	
Admin	325-4752
Armor	325-4731
Aviation/Trans	325-4712
Comm/Elect	325-4095
Engineer	325-4095
Field Arty/ADA	325-4730
Health Services	325-4710
Infantry	325-4743
Logistics	325-4713
MP/Mil Intel	325-4715
Ordnance	325-4072
Retention	325-1869
SGM/CSM	325-4754
Special Forces	233-5242
Warrant Off Entry	233-5242
Officer Personnel Management	
AG/Finance	325-4981
Air Defense	325-4895
AMEDD Postgrad	325-1879
Armor	325-4953
Army Nurses	325-4912
Aviation	325-4382
Aviation Tech Spt	338-7756
Colonels Mgmt	325-4387
Engineer/Chem	325-4987
Field Artillery	325-4950
Infantry LTs	552-3229
Infantry CPTs	325-4882
Infantry Fld Grade	245-8465
Med Corps	325-4919
MSC	325-4972
Mil Intelligence	325-4988
Military Police	325-4986
Ordnance	325-4958
Plans/Prog/Bud	325-1874
Quartermaster	325-4957
Signal Corps	325-4985
SF/CA/Psyops	562-3349
Transportation	325-4980
Warrant Officers	325-4361
Soldier and Family Support	
GI Bill / SGLI	452-0201
Casualty Asst	648-5486
HIV Mgmt	648-5499
Retirement Points	325-8311
Physical Evals	433-0521
Veterans Services	
Casualty Branch	648-5486
Mobilization, Ops and Training	
Mob Readiness	654-3745
Retiree Mob	325-2660
Personnel Records Management	
EER Branch	648-5485
OER Branch	648-5484
Lieutenants Transition Division	
ANG Lieutenants	325-4389
Delay Programs	325-4729
Early Commission	325-4117
Combat Arms	325-1879
Combat Support	445-4136
Combat Svc Spt	325-4365

Tenant Agencies

FullTime Support Mgmt Center	
Admin Support	255-4839
Officer Mgmt	325-4118
Enlisted Mgmt	325-4119
Total Army Personnel Command	
Appointments	325-4898

Miscellaneous Offices

Judge Advocate	325-4916
Surgeon	433-0521
Foreign Area Mgmt	648-8929
Security Office	323-0793
Inspector Genl	325-4954

Guyana

Larry Lettera

Capt. David Brooks of Missoula, Mont., unloads veterinary supplies.

The hot and humid tropical air of Guyana was a stark contrast to our cold and dry Montana spring. No snow covered mountains greeted us. Just endless miles of rice paddies, sugar cane and palm trees.

Story by 1st Lt. Linda Moore

Our destination was the Essiquibo River in the South American country of Guyana. We came to this mysterious, beautiful world to work with Guyanese doctors, nurses, dentists and veterinarians in a month-long medical readiness exercise.

We traveled by bus, past open air markets, to the bustling river port of Pirika. There, amid busy riverboat taxi traffic, we found the *Five Forks*, a 175' Army landing craft that served as our lifeline and base of operations in the remote location.

The mission was run by the 396th Station Hospital from Helena, Mont. Reserve medical and veterinary units from Florida, Utah

Larry Lettera

Capt. Glen Freestone of Orem, Utah, discusses several children's medical histories in Guyana during his two week annual training. Freestone, a physician with the 328th General Hospital, Salt Lake City, was one of over 100 reservists providing health care and veterinarian support in a joint medical exercise with the Guyanese government.

and Missouri rotated 50 soldier increments through two two-week periods.

We were there to establish temporary clinics on the islands of Wakenaam, Leguan and Hog, and to provide dental examinations, medication, and treatment for malaria, typhoid, cholera, and other tropical diseases.

The *Five Forks* supported us with hot meals and cold showers. A reverse osmosis processing unit transformed polluted river water into potable drinking water. "Milvans" stacked in the open hold were filled with the supplies we needed to sustain the mission.

Arranging local transportation proved to be a lesson in ingenuity, requiring us to use horse and cart, tractors, and Humvee's. Rugged flat bottom river boats were driven by rivermen who looked 15 years old, yet were able to read the river's tremendous currents and 12 foot tidal changes as easily as we navigate to the local convenience store.

We adapted to a world where the art of medicine is practiced not with high-tech equipment, but with the skill of touch, listening and caring.

As we turned the bend in the river on our first trip to the island of Leguan, river swells swamped our boat in three feet of water. Although the skill of the Guyanese boat operator saved our equipment, we were wet and covered with mud.

Over 400 patients and a monsoon rainstorm were waiting for us when we reached the island. Cleaned by the rain and eventually dried by the sun, our mission continued.

Our days began at 4:00 a.m. with a cacophony of crowing roosters. The cool morning air was a welcome respite from the hot afternoons of work in the small local clinics. After a short walk to the *Five Forks* for breakfast, we filled our "alice" packs with the medications for the day, and moved out.

On Wakenaam, the main mission site, the atmosphere of our daily walk to the clinic changed as our presence on the island became more familiar. At first the children would only peek from windows or hide behind fence posts. As the days passed we were greeted first with slight waves, then smiles, and then the quiet sounds of "Doctor, doctor..." The smiles finally broadened and the children would tumble out to take our hands and walk with us to the clinic.

We came prepared to see tropical diseases of all kinds. We knew that cholera, malaria and typhoid were indigenous to the area, but we were surprised at the number of patients we saw that were hypertensive or had diabetes. Gastrointestinal disorders affected almost all members of each community. The Guyanese physicians were our educators and colleagues in treating these people and providing us with insight into customs, nutrition and culture.

"From a veterinarian standpoint, the foreign animal diseases are interesting," said Capt. Mary Stech, 445th Veterinary Detachment. "In just a few days I've seen cattle with paratuberculosis, I've seen screw worm infestations which were eradicated in the U.S., plus many other diseases we never ordinarily see."

"Because of the humidity and the heat, we saw a lot of fungal skin infections," added Col. William Wise, 396th Station Hospital. "We see a lot of premature cataracts and hypertension."

On the last night the community hosted a celebration at the local school. Curried chicken was cooked in large woks and the ship's crew provided a generator to power lights and the "boom box" for reggae music.

The people of Wakenaam acknowledged each member of the *Five Forks*, the 396th, the 445th Veterinary Detachment, the 328th General Hospital, and the 3342nd with small hand made gifts. The groups danced together until returning to the ship for the long sea voyage to Georgetown, Guyana.

Our mission was a humanitarian and civic action to complement the existing Guyanese health system. We treated more than 9,000 patients and over 5,000 animals. Our accomplishments challenged our resources in adapting to a world where the art of medicine, nursing and dentistry is practiced not with high tech equipment, but with skill of touch, listening and caring. ★

Al Schilf

Using a sometimes risky riverboat, a medical team brings supplies and equipment to the island of Leguan.

RCAS!

Is it here at last?

Story and Photos by Lt. Col. Arthur House

Take a trip to almost any Army Reserve unit and check out the computers. You'll often find a bunch of different model numbers and brand names, most of them old and slow. The programs they run are whatever somebody local decided to buy. Most don't even talk or share information with each other, much less with other units or levels of command. And if they break down, you'd better hope someone's got a repair contract. Compared to the way things work in business, the computer situation at most Army Reserve units is a joke.

Our computers are a jumble of one-time buys and jerryrigged hook-ups. But all of that is starting to change with the long-awaited coming of RCAS, the Reserve Component Automation System. RCAS is a multi-million dollar project to supply all Army Reserve (and Army National Guard) units a standard, easy, capable computer system. Getting the Army Reserve and Guard right with automation – after a number of false starts – is such a big deal that the basic rules for RCAS are written into law.

When RCAS is up and running everywhere, 4,700 Army Reserve centers and Guard armories will have it. Some 60,000 terminals, 13,000 processors, 10,000 laser printers, 4,000 laptop computers and other assorted odds and ends will be in use.

RCAS is already appearing in Army Reserve centers and Guard armories in western states; heading eastward, the system will be fully fielded over the next 6 years.

RCAS is really a system: hardware, software, round-the-clock technical help, repair, replacements, the whole works assembled and provided by a single contractor, the Boeing Corporation. And with the important exception of some special programs to compile and report unit and soldier readiness information, everything is purchased off-the-shelf.

Included in the office automation package is word processing, spreadsheet, database, electronic mail, and for higher levels of command, desktop publishing. And, unlike most current computer systems, RCAS features multi-level security. In other words, if you work with classified information, you can use RCAS to compose it, store it, and send it anywhere in the system.

RCAS also features telecommunications up and down the chain of command, and supports many administrative, mobilization and command and control procedures now done manually or on the existing patchwork systems that RCAS will replace.

It's so easy to install they found a colonel with no computer experience. They gave him a screwdriver. Three hours later the whole shebang worked just like it was supposed to.

RCAS is primarily intended for full-time soldiers and civilians who staff the centers and armories every day, but plenty of unit members will find them selves doing their military work on it during drills.

RCAS is easy to install. During a recent test, Boeing people handed a set of boxed RCAS equipment and a screwdriver to a colonel who wasn't computer savvy. Less than three hours later, he had RCAS up and running right. And at that site – like all places RCAS goes – RCAS paid for whatever electrical wiring, phone line or other facilities fixes that are needed to house the system.

RCAS is easy to learn. All you have to do is use the lessons that come with the system on compact discs.

RCAS is easy to use. Its programs use familiar mouse-operated on-screen "point and click" commands.

RCAS is easy to fix. If something goes wrong, Boeing has a round-the-clock help desk you can reach via toll-free 800 number. If the customer ser

RCAS supports administrative, mobilization and command and control procedures, word processing, electronic mail, desktop publishing and more.

vice folks can't talk you through a problem, Boeing has other tricks up its sleeve.

For instance. In one room of the company's RCAS network operations center near Washington, D.C., symbols representing RCAS networks and equipment fielded at any center or armory in the country can be called up on a screen. When there's something wrong with a specific piece of RCAS equipment, its symbol changes color on the screen at the operations center, showing the Boeing people exactly which item has gone down.

If they still can't talk you through a fix, Boeing will ship a replacement overnight via air express – not just a part (that you wouldn't know how to install anyway) but a complete replacement.

To many users, RCAS's office automation and electronic mail may be its most appealing features. But the guts of what RCAS can do is what it will do for future planning for military operations.

Since RCAS will store and be able to juggle all kinds of information about Guard and Reserve units and soldiers everywhere, planners will be able to answer all kinds of readiness questions. What if we need petroleum handling units? Who's ready? How many people in this unit have their dental x-rays. How many are MQS qualified? RCAS will answer these – the kind of thing today's planners struggle with for days or weeks – at the touch of a few buttons.

These capabilities exist in RCAS's unique applications software – programs that support management of mobilization, aviation, force authorization, personnel, training, logistics, facilities and other operations.

Maj. Gen. Gary Stemley, RCAS project manager, sees a day when all the information needed to choose units for mobilization – and all the systems needed to mobilize units – will be found within RCAS.

"I believe we'll be able to do direct deployments from home station without stopping at a mobilization station for processing and crossleveling of personnel and equipment. The Army may be able to do it all through RCAS before the unit leaves the reserve center." ★

'Stand Up' lowers risk, raises problems

A few minutes before 8:00 every work day morning, several dozen earnest-looking people enter the Management Information Center ("MIC room") of the Boeing Company facility in Vienna, Va. They move quietly into the large, cool, softly lit room by twos and threes.

There is no murmur, chatter or small talk, no informality evident anywhere between the rooms' gray and beige walls. By 7:59 the room is full but silent; nearly all the meeting-goers are on their feet.

Stand Up is about to begin.

Stand Up is the intense, highly focused teleconference that begins each work day for Boeing's Vienna staff, some of its subcontractors, and key Army managers overseeing its development and fielding of the Reserve Component Automation System (RCAS).

Workers and soldiers at RCAS sites as far away as California -- where it is 5 a.m. -- are attending Stand Up through telecommunications links, the only suggestion of which are three ceiling-suspended, cake platter-sized crystal discs. The discs, combination speaker-microphones, parlay the sounds of Stand Up to the remote sites, while screen-projected computer graphics provide the visuals.

By the time Stand Up is over less than half an hour later, individual managers and technicians will have rendered reports on a tough, tight task list. Most of this morning's topics are problems or risks affecting RCAS and the status of fixes or preventions. None of the dozen or so reports rendered will have lasted more than a minute, and none of the presenters will have spoken from notes.

Mary Dufault presides over Stand Up, piloting topics with precision and punctuality. She begins on the stroke of 8:00, and calls for the reports boom-boom-boom. A momentary pause comes just once in the session, when Dufault interrupts and corrects a colleague who is speaking toward the projection screen rather than the sound-catching cake platters above. No more than five seconds are lost. The quickly paced regimen of Stand Up demands this type of tight time management; Dufault delivers it.

Stand Up stands down at 8:20.

For RCAS, the work day has only just begun.

AT EASE

GENERAL LEE BACKS PROMOTION

Soon after his West Virginia campaign, General Robert E. Lee was recommending a certain officer for promotion. A friend urged him not to do so, saying that the officer was accustomed to speaking disrespectfully of General Lee. The general replied, "The question is not what he thinks or is pleased to say about me, but what I think of him. I have a high opinion of this officer as a soldier, and shall most unquestionably recommend his promotion, and do all in my power to secure it."

DRUNKS DIG OWN GRAVES

At Rock Island, Ill., General Winfield Scott discouraged drunkenness with the following order: "Every soldier or ranger who shall be found drunk or sensibly intoxicated after the publication of this order will be compelled as soon as his strength will permit to dig a grave at a suitable burying place, large enough for his own reception. Such graves cannot fail to be wanted for the drunken man himself or some drunken companion. This order is given to serve as a punishment for drunkenness, and to spare good and temperate men the honor of digging graves for their worthless companions."

"SHAVETAIL" LIEUTENANT

The nickname was derived from the name given young, unbroken, "shavetail" mules of the Quartermaster Corps.

FIRST AMERICAN CAPTAIN

Miles Standish was probably the first American military leader. This former English soldier was elected "military captain" of the Plymouth pilgrims in 1621.

Ambush at Range 85

Story and photos by MSgt. Ron H. Spooner

During their annual training at Fort Dix, N.J., soldiers prepared defensive positions as part of a lanes exercise.

Playing out the role of a casualty, Sgt. Eliud Medina lies "dead" from an ambush.

Spc. Craig Perry, 920th Transportation Co. (Petroleum) prepares to return fire during an ambush exercise.

As the first truck passed the hidden observers, Spc. Craig Perry, co-driver, spotted someone and opened fire. The driver gunned his truck to get away, blasting his horn to signal that they were under attack.

As the fury of the ambush broke with smoke, explosives and automatic weapons fire, the trucks formed a hasty defensive herringbone pattern, and the occupants leaped from the trucks, took cover and returned fire.

"When my MILES went off I knew I was dead," said Sgt. Eliud Medina, a driver with the 920th Transportation Company (Petroleum). "So I stopped my truck."

The ambush, an exercise conducted by the 78th Division Maneuver Training Command, used the Fort Dix, N.J., lanes facility.

"Even though I knew we'd be attacked I was still surprised when it happened," said 1st Lt. Hanna Holiday, platoon leader. Holiday was in the lead vehicle looking for fresh tracks that might give a clue as to who had been in the area recently. A heavy rain ruined any chance for discovery, so the column proceeded towards the kill zone.

The scenario tested the skills of drivers, co-drivers and leaders, and was carefully planned, executed and reviewed with the participants. ★

First Army's Lt. Gen. J. H. Johnson watches as 642nd Forward Support Bn. medics decontaminate a wounded soldier.

Sankner in Southcom

Left page: Army Reserve engineers assemble a road culvert for a construction project in northern Panama. Above: Members of the Army's composite boat company practice firing the .50 caliber machine gun. Below: Army Rangers on a patrol at the Jungle Operations Training Center, Fort Sherman, Panama.

Paintings by Maj. Robert Sankner
Story by Margaret McBride

Maj. Robert Sankner recently spent three months in Panama documenting U.S. Army nation assistance activities with watercolor, pen and ink, and pastels. He joined two other soldier artists who had been selected by the Army Center for Military History.

"This was a great opportunity to work full time on my art," said Sankner. "I believe I did my best work, and I was able to produce over 100 drawings and paintings."

Sankner and the other artists were given complete leeway to freely interpret events in their own styles.

As a member of the Army Reserve, Sankner is executive officer of the 3rd Battalion, 42nd Field Artillery in Bristol, Penn. His career includes 12 years as an active duty artillery officer and he currently works for the New Jersey Turnpike Authority.

Sankner has a bachelor's degree in

A Panamanian youth salutes a group of American tourists visiting the ruins of Portobello in the Republic of Panama.

Clockwise from left: Army Rangers infiltrate by boat at the Fort Sherman Jungle Operations Training Center. A USAR inspection team travels to the San Blas islands. A National Guardsman mixes cement for a school construction project.

fine arts, and has always drawn and painted wherever he was stationed. "The Army Art Program was a chance for me to combine my love of art and my admiration for the soldier's life."

Sankner traveled to mission sites, took photographs, and returned to work in the studio. For every two days in the field he worked two weeks in the studio.

"The Army's composite boat company was the most interesting work I saw," says Sankner. "We followed Army sailors as they carried material to construction sites on the islands in Gatun Lake. Landing craft vessels kept running into sunken tree stumps and divers had to mark a channel for the boats."

Sankner's completed work is now part of the Army Art Collection. ★

An Army diver rests after marking channels in Gatun Lake.

World War II Remembered

Third in a series.

Trailblazer heroism stops elite 6th SS Mountain

Since its beginning 50 years ago, the history of the Trailblazers has been one distinctively marked by heroism and an exciting pioneer spirit. On June 15, 1943– the Centennial celebration of the Old Oregon Trail – the 70th Infantry Division was activated at Camp Adair, Oregon.

Chester Garstki

A soldier in training at Camp Adair, Ore., takes aim at an enemy. In combat, the Trailblazers fought with distinction and bravery.

"Trailblazers" was chosen as its name and "Oh Susannah" was chosen as the division theme song. In July 1944, the Trailblazers relocated to Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., for their final training phase before going to Europe.

At Swan Island in Portland, Ore., the largest ship on the Pacific coast was named the SS Trailblazer, and it was the first ship to bear a distinctive unit insignia. On December 1, 1944 the first units of the Trailblazers left from Boston enroute to a landing in Marseille.

The 70th was committed to action in Alsace on December 27, 1944. They caught the brunt of Hitler's final offensive, "Operation Nordwind." Because the Battle of the Bulge already had the focus of the news media, the Trailblazers' initial action was not highly profiled at that time.

Trailblazers stopped the elite 6th SS Mountain Division (Nord), tragically sustaining the third highest casualty rate (58% of their ranks) for any American division during the war. Following their successful defense, the Trailblazers took the offensive and blazed a trail into Germany – through Winged, Phillipsburg, Forbah, Spicheran Heights, and Saarbrucken, enduring 86 consecutive days of battle.

Their heroic action won them the Distinguished Unit Citation, three battle streamers, 13 Distinguished Service Crosses, 228 Silver Stars, 11 Legions of Merit, 16 Soldier's Medals, 1469 Bronze Stars and 36 Air Medals.

The Trailblazers were in Frankfurt on May 8, 1945, when Germany surrendered. On October 11, 1945, the 70th was inactivated at Camp Kilmer, N.J. They were reactivated at Fort Wayne, Mich. to replace the reserve 21st Armored Division on March 1, 1952, and moved to their present division headquarters in Livonia, Mich. in 1966.

Chester Garstki

The SS Trailblazer, at the time, the largest ship on the Pacific coast.

Desert Storm saw the Trailblazers in action again, as one of the first training divisions to mobilize. Fifteen hundred soldiers were activated to support the Infantry Training School at Fort Benning, Ga.

The insignia of the Trailblazers made "Ripley's Believe It or Not" because it is the only insignia that embodies the insignia of another division, the 91st Infantry Division. The pine tree symbolizes and honors the 91st (Fir Tree Division), where the original cadre of the Trailblazers came from. In addition to the fir tree, the red, white and green shoulder patch bears an axe representing the pioneers who travelled the Oregon Trail and a snow capped mountain that is Oregon's Mount Hood.

Highly recommended reading is *The Trailblazers, The Story of the 70th Infantry Division*, by Edmund C. Arnold. This excellent book includes a very interesting and readable wealth of the flavor and nostalgia of the Army and America during World War II.

Today, units of the 70th Division (Training) are located throughout Michigan and Indiana. ★

Story by Maj. Robert Blake

Take AAME On Maintenance

Maintenance is ailing in the Army Reserve. But a DA-level competition may be the prescription that brings us some improvement.

This article is not just about improving maintenance. It's about changing attitudes in cooks. And commanders. And clerks. And cryptographers.

It's about a maintenance competition – the Chief of Staff of the Army's Award for Maintenance Excellence – and how it can be used to do more than just win a trophy for the trophy case. The competition brings recognition to a unit as the best maintained, most cost-effective and mobilization-ready unit in the United States Army Reserve.

Army Reserve units compete annually in the AAME, and this year I was picked to be a board member to evaluate competing units.

Over the years I've spent a lot of time in maintenance. I've worked with readiness groups and reserve units and I've "produced" a number of DA-level winners. But this year I finally discovered what AAME is all about.

AAME is more than a competition, it's a tool all of us can use to help improve our maintenance and readiness posture in the Army Reserve.

The AAME program measures the maintenance of all unit equipment. I was surprised to find that both reportable and the non-reportable items such as weapons, food service equipment, masks, and tool sets are critical to a winning program.

Maintenance is as basic as changing the battery in the unit computer. If we don't budget for the battery and don't have one on hand when it quits – well, ask any admin soldier what happens when that non-reportable computer dies in place.

Maintenance is as basic as giving a driver the tools and time to air up the tires on the truck. If not done, we waste tons more time and money in replacing worn out tires every two years and 500 miles. And we get our butts chewed when we try to explain that to the maintenance officer.

It's not just the maintenance section that competes – it's the entire unit. The cooks, unit armorer, platoon sergeants, Area Maintenance Support Activity (AMSA), vehicle operators, supply section, Nuclear Biological and Chemical (NBC) section and the admin section all play a major role in the AAME competition. A screw-up in any one area could cost a unit a shot at the trophy.

AAME competition is work. No question about it. Units often won't compete because "it's more work with no results and we don't have the time to do it."

But AAME is a viable and proactive resource tool that can bring positive, meaningful results to a unit.

1992 AAME winners

Light Category

Winner! 338th Medical Unit (Supply Optical and Maint), Hays, Kan.

Runner Up! HHD, 49th Medical Battalion, Los Alamitos, Calif.

Intermediate Category

Winner! HHC, 3rd Battalion, 16th Infantry, Scarborough, Maine

Runner Up! 824th Quartermaster Company (Air Delivery) Ft. Bragg, N.C.

Heavy Category

Winner! A Co., 391st Engineer Bn (Combat)(Heavy), Asheville, N.C.

Runner Up! HHC, 1st Battalion, 314th Infantry(Mech), Lock Haven, Pa.

Is the challenge worth the effort? Yes.

When mindsets change and leaders take charge and maintenance is the concern of every unit member, we'll see surprising results from AAME.

The results appear in five basic areas:

Readiness

When the Army Maintenance Management System (TAMMS) audit trails are used, units can provide accurate downtime on the Material Condition Status Report – DA Form 2406. It gives an incentive to question data given the unit by the support activities, and makes those questions a natural function. It removes the fear that "the shop will shut me off if I ask."

Maintenance Training

First-line leaders are given the incentive to use the seldom used soldiers proficiency evaluation. Verification of an individual soldier's maintenance tasks are made using the training records, and the training record audit trail helps verify that maintenance is completed or trained.

Documenting individual soldier tasks helps commanders determine Mission Essential Task List entries, which in turn identify unit training requirements. The competition provides the incentive to involve all the unit's leaders in maintenance training. And it works.

Maintenance Management

TAMMS audit trails in operations, maintenance and historical records are emphasized. The competition gives an incentive for unit members and AMSAs to accurately document their maintenance responsibilities. There are no special rules for certain sections, activities or units. Even commanders must perform Preventative Maintenance Checks and Services (PMCS) on their weapon and mask, to include filling out a DA Form 2404.

"The true benefit of the competition is improving maintenance. The win is only the icing on the cake."

Audit trails are emphasized in the Prescribed Load List, which includes maintenance related repair parts (Class II), packaged petroleum, oils and lubricants (Class III), and repair parts (Class IX). The incentive to verify repair parts demand history for PLL stockage requirements becomes a natural function instead of a hardship. The demand history is for a unit going to war, not for the AMSAs who never leave town.

Cost/Savings

ARCOMs do a great injustice to their units by "controlling" the unit budgets. If a unit does not control its own budget, it's impossible to figure out how their funds are being spent.

In the AAME, the unit is measured on whether it knows how much it costs to support its maintenance requirements, including money needed to support maintenance on unit equipment. The costs include the Self Service Supply Center, PLL, AMSA organizational maintenance and Direct Support maintenance requirements.

It also measures how much a unit has saved in maintenance costs during the competition year, an area where the unit commander's team can excel if the ARCOM distributes funds to the unit.

Maj. Steve Lambert

Innovative Execution

The competition does not ask if you are carefully following regulations. It asks if you are working better and smarter. It seeks new ways to execute Army policy or requirements. It asks for new ideas to improve security and accountability, or environmental protection or hazardous waste disposal.

The competition in reality, assists the unit in overall team-building. Each member with a weapon, mask, computer, vehicle, generator, or test set is a key part of the AAME competition.

Soldiers all the way up the chain of command – from private to general – can learn from competing in the AAME.

The competition makes a unit's chain of command an integral part of the success. Every facet of maintenance is addressed. Problems are identified and if they are fixed, the unit will reap the true benefit of the competition. The win is only the icing on the cake.

Once it is understood that the competition involves the maintenance section, the entire unit and every unit member; once the unit has the support and benefit of innovative leadership up the chain of command; then the entire maintenance posture of the command will see dramatic improvement. Often simply asking the questions and reacting to the answers – good and bad – will bring a dramatic awareness of a unit's problem areas.

The vision of the Chief, Army Reserve is to make the USAR a valuable asset to the Total Force. Change your maintenance mindset. Hit the bullseye.

The Army Award for Maintenance Excellence is a unique and convenient means to motivate a unit's leadership, spark interest in unit maintenance, and provide incentive for maintenance improvement.

But for our "top maintainers," it is a prestigious award that recognizes their outstanding performance.

Congratulations to our winners and runners up, and to all who competed. ★

Story by CW4 Michael V. Caldwell

Mr. Caldwell is the senior staff maintenance technician for the Office of the Chief, Army Reserve.

Medicine ISLAND STYLE

Conducting an informal "well clinic." The children of remote Carlson Island surround SSgt. Jeff Conti and the author's daughter for a game of catch. "Visiting the families, playing with the children, doing a little medicine, that's the binding force," says Conti.

The boat teetered on the wave's crest and crashed into the trough. Salt spray soaked the soldier as he lurched toward the bow. He grabbed the anchor rope with a laugh and pulled himself down into the seat. "Here comes another," he shouted, and we both hung on waiting for the shock.

"This side of the lagoon is always the roughest," hollered SSgt. Jeff Conti as our bodies shuddered from the impact of the waves, "maybe we should slow down a bit."

Sgt. Gordon Acker, a veteran boat driver from Alaska stood grinning at the helm, but Conti didn't give the order.

The Army Reserve Special Forces medic was on his weekly tour of the remote islands in Kwajalein Lagoon, Republic of the Marshall Islands, and very soon we were all going to get very wet.

"That's Carlson Island," said Conti, pointing to a long line of coconut palms behind the upturned screw of a sunken warship, "and that's the *Prince Eugen*. Sunk during the war."

In World War II, Kwajalein Atoll was the scene of some of the heaviest fighting in the Pacific. The hulls of rusting ships and jungle-covered concrete bunkers still bear witness to their strategic importance to the Japanese.

Our watery beating stopped as the Boston Whaler turned into the shelter of an abandoned quay. Conti took the helm and Acker moved forward to guide the boat through treacherous coral heads.

"We'll stop here and walk the rest of the way," smiled Conti as Acker dropped anchor over fifty feet from shore. With bags of medicine and my two thousand dollars worth of camera gear, we slipped chest deep into the water and picked our way across the reef and waded onto the island.

After a few steps across the beach we were deep in jungle and following a narrow path through palms, pandanus and breadfruit.

"Yokwe! Yokwe!" Conti said in traditional Marshallese greeting as we approached the first huts. A half-dozen children tumbled up to him, shrieking gleefully.

"Anyone sick? Where's your uncle? How ya doin'?"

The uncle stepped out and told him everyone was fine, and Conti turned back to the children.

"What's your name? What's yours? OK, let's all put our hands together. Now, one...two...threee!" The circle of hands exploded up into the air and everyone laughed.

"A lot of what I do here are well clinics," explained Conti. "I'll visit the island, talk to the people, play catch with the kids, do a little medicine. That's the binding force. That's what really works. That's my job."

It is a job that Conti clearly enjoys. The children backed off into a circle and one picked up a rounded piece of coral rock and tossed it toward Conti. The game of catch began. After several minutes of joking and laughter he pulled them together to join hands again for the three count, waved good-bye and walked out to the beach.

Back on board the boat, we poled our way into the deep water of the lagoon and moved on to the next in a series of six islands that make up his weekly "housecall."

Conti is a member of a civic action team of active Army engineers who live and work for six months in the Marshall Islands. The team is sponsored and funded as part of the U.S. Army Pacific's Expanded Relations Program.

"The Army Reserve fills a big mission for us in the Pacific," said Lt.Col. Danny Powell, foreign affairs specialist at USARPAC. "Their skills are much needed."

Conti's skills at observation are often just as important as his medical skills. During his visits he looks at an island from an engineering standpoint – surveying water, sanitation, recreation, shelter and emergency communications requirements that may become future civic action team projects.

He also surveys families in the atoll to identify general medical needs. The survey helps medical officials develop an overall understanding of the atoll heath care situation, including island water purification, sanitation, transportation and individual family medical needs that may require future treatment. Routinely dispensing basic medicines for coughing, upper respiratory infections, skin rashes and parasites, Conti refers the more serious medical conditions to the hospital on Ebeye Island.

The lagoon had settled somewhat as we headed northwest for the five-mile ride to Ennylabegan, or Carlos Island. This time the quay was safe and functional and we pulled in behind the shelter of another beached World War II ship.

"This lady really chewed me out when I first got here. I guess the last medic didn't come here very often."

The people of Carlos Island share their home with the U.S. Army, and we walked past the giant white radar dome used to track missiles dropped into Kwajalein Lagoon from launch points on the U.S. mainland.

"This lady really chewed me out when I first got here," recalled Conti with a smile as we approached the first house. "I guess the last medic didn't come here very often."

But the island village was virtually empty. "Well, nobody home," he said." Even though they're isolated, it seems people still travel a lot. They'll be gone for weeks, sometime months. We turned and headed back to the boat.

The afternoon was spent visiting families on other islands, talking, dispensing medication, and always, playing with the children. The last visit was a short wade through the surf to tiny Little Buster Island for a visit to Jake Aster and his family. Conti treated Jake's grandson for an infected cut in his scalp.

"One day I'd really like to spend some time living with a family, on a place like Carlson, for instance. Just for a week," said Conti. "I'd like more time to teach the kids about health and sanitation. How important it is to wash hands. Or get a chance to talk to the teenagers about sexually transmitted disease and prenatal care."

He stopped as a small girl shyly approached him with several shells carried in a basket woven from pandanus fronds. He accepted the gift, took her hand and asked her to sit next to him. Reaching into his medical bag, he pulled out a disposable rubber glove, and put it to his mouth. The child watched as the glove grew into a strange looking balloon with five wiggling ears.

"A college friend of mine worked on a missionary medical ship down by Samoa," he said as he drew two eyes on the glove's palm." When I left Seattle she said 'Jeff don't lose your heart to those people'." The child giggled when he handed her the balloon.

"But I guess it's too late." ★

Story and photographs by Lt.Col. Jim Nielsen

SSgt. Jeff Conti and the entire population of Little Buster Island – the Jake Aster family. The Special Forces medic toured the small and isolated islands within the North Pacific atoll visiting families, distributing medication and treating minor medical conditions.

Uncivil Affairs

Fort Bragg opens a demanding new course for Civil Affairs generalists

Story and Photos by SSgt. Keith Butler

Under the watchful eye of a drill sergeant, Pvt. Denise Bettencourt climbs out of a tunnel.

Eleven soldiers graduated recently from a new civil affairs course for junior enlisted soldiers at the John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center and School, Fort Bragg, N.C.

The privates qualified in the Army Reserve's newest Military Occupational Skill — 38A. The ll-week Civil Affairs Specialist Course, which follows Basic Training, prepares soldiers for roles as future experts who bridge communications between military commanders and civilian communities abroad, said Capt. Harry K. Whittaker, detachment commander of the new course.

"The civil affairs mission is to support the commander's relationship with civil authorities and the civilian populace, promote mission legitimacy and enhance military effectiveness," said Whittaker.

Civil affairs soldiers help displaced civilians, coordinate resource use and rebuild war-torn or disaster areas.

Devised after four years of research, the course was prepared by instructors who visited civil affairs units across the U.S., where the graduates are eventually stationed. The graduates are qualified as basic civil affairs "generalists," trained to perform missions in the four functional areas of their field: government, economics, public facilities and special areas such as art, monuments and archives.

"Civil affairs is important in improving the world situation," said SFC John Wawroski, a course instructor assigned to the 3rd Bn., 1st Special Warfare Training Group. "We train the students to be versatile — to be able to talk with reporters or deal with government officials in other countries. We also teach them to communicate well with others — without thinking that Americans are better than everyone else."

Students scurry across rolling bar obstacles during the final phase of the course.

The students research an assigned nation and to prepare them for communicating with commanders, give regular briefings. Since the civil affairs field is small, a private may be called to serve as a subject-mater expert for a commander, Wawroski said.

Pvt. Sheri M. Seifer prepared briefings on the Republic of Korea.

"The research was tough. You have to really dig deep into newspapers and magazines to get the current stuff," said Seifer. "Giving the briefings in front of officers helped me build confidence."

During the course, students conduct area studies, solve problems and coordinate with officials in host nations. They study computer usage, economics, law, sociology and emergency-relief planning.

Tactics are stressed as much as the academics.

"They have to be sharp on their basic soldiering skills," said Wawroski, a veteran of Operation Just Cause in Panama. "Civil affairs soldiers deploy around the world. They have to know how to get from point A to point B in a jungle or in a desert. All soldiers have to have the lifesaving steps down pat. They also have to be in shape to stay up with the other units and be ready."

The students complete a day and night land navigation course and reinforce their common soldiering skills such as first aid and weapons.

Left: Pvt. Wilfredo Baretto shoots an azimuth with instructor MSgt. Danny Malone. Right: Pvt. Rosemarie Orcine climbs a rope obstacle.

The training geared them up for a week of Command Post and Field Training Exercises, where the students were thrust into "real-world," civil affairs scenarios.

Instructors posed as mayors, law enforcement officials and farmers, dressing the part with bow tie, badge or overalls. The realism caught some of the students off guard. One instructor played a "Mrs. King," who was distraught because portable toilets were scattered in her back yard.

"She tried to break into the headquarters," said Pvt. Marshall Tille of the 360th CA Brigade, Fort Jackson, S.C. "We were nervous, but we settled her down and squared away the situation. We moved quickly — we moved the toilets to public land."

Near the end of the course the students grappled with an obstacle course. They hurdled over bars, slithered under barbed wire and climbed ropes.

The students seemed pleased with the balance of books and brawn.

"I guess like most Army jobs, we had to learn how to fill out a lot of forms," said Tille. "I enjoyed the hands-on stuff out in the field where we put what we learned to the test. Civil affairs was a lot more complicated than I thought."

"I might be a 'private Snuffy,' but I have a big responsibility to commanders — keeping them straight on legal and moral obligations by giving them enough information to go on, while taking care of civilians in the middle of military operations." ★

State-of-Art Ships join Army Reserve

Adding the USAV Monterrey, a Landing Craft Utility (LCU), completes the expansion of the 481st Transportation Company's capabilities.

By CWO James Bundgaard

Until recently the 491st Transportation Company's fleet of ships was made up of 10 old, circa 1954 landing craft with limited horsepower, speed, scope and capability. The fleet was restricted to inland waters, harbors and protected coastal operations.

The LCU 2000 series of Army utility landing craft.

However with the acquisition of the U.S. Army Vessel (USAV) *Monterrey* – the last of the new Landing Craft Utility (LCU) 2000s – the range, scope and capability of the 481st Transportation Company (Heavy Boat) stationed at Rough and Ready Island, Stockton, Calif. has expanded to include the entire West Coast and the open ocean.

"These boats replaced the older, smaller LCUs which have been in service for nearly 40 years," said Capt. Mark Anspach, company commander. "These newer boats are the first to be built to the Army's specifications."

The *Monterrey* (LCU 2030) and her sister boats are noncombat logistic vessels, which have been built with current state-of-the-art navigation and communication equipment. Their environmental protection features include containment bins around sewage, oil, and fuel receiving and discharge points on the deck; an oil-water separator to prevent the discharge of oil from the engineroom bilge; and an onboard sewage treatment unit which processes sewage to a level safe enough for overboard discharge.

State-of-the-art equipment on the bridge includes long-and short-ranged computer-assisted plotting radar, autopilot, satellite navigation/position electronics, weather fax and a communications center with encrypting radios and electronics.

Compared to the old boats, the new boats are 50 percent longer, carry twice the cargo, have almost four times the horsepower, travel at almost twice the speed, with a range of 12,000 miles versus the older boats' 850 miles. Yet the crew size remains the same with two warrant officers and ten enlisted personnel.

The 481st has always been actively involved in military support activities in the delta area suurounding their port. Because these boats have an expanded capability, the units' scope of training and mission participation can now extend to places like Alaska, the Channel Islands off the coast of California, San Diego, and possibly Panama and Hawaii.

The 481st is one of five heavy boat units in the Army Transportation Corps – three are active units and two are reserve. The other reserve unit is located in Moorehead City, N.C. ★

Ran

Where'd it come

The evolution of rank in the Army is a fascinating and revealing reflection on both military history and the development of battlefield doctrine. The most recent development came with the introduction the new Chief Warrant Officer Five rank just this year.

The earliest rank insignia in the American Army began with George Washington's Continental Army. Sergeants were distinguished by an epaulette or stripe of red cloth on the right shoulder.

Chevrons were first used as insignia for privates and sergeants when Sylvanus Thayer used them as cadet rank at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point.

Through the years that followed, particularly in times of war, development of insignia continued. A complete history parallels the history of naval and military progress, and mirrors advancements in the science and tactics of warfare.

Private

According to researchers, the rank of "private" began in 16th century Europe when individuals were given the privilege of making private contracts of enlistment, thereby distinguishing themselves from the rabble drafted into feudal military service.

In 1951 the U.S. rank of private first class (E-2) was indicated by the "mosquito wing" chevron. The present day insignia for PFC (E-3), consisting of an arc beneath a chevron, began in 1968. The single mosquito wing chevron became the insignia for private (E-2).

Corporal

The position of "corporal" originated during the 15th century. Used originally in Italy, the *capo de squadra* were leaders of tactical *squadra* (square) formations. During the 16th century, the French adopted the term *caporal* and the British followed suit in the 17th century. In 1803 the British gave their corporals two stripes.

Sergeant

The term "sergeant" started out in medieval times as "servant," describing assistants in service to a knight. These *serjent* quickly became experienced warriors and as the term evolved into "sergeant" it referred more to the occupation than it did the rank. Although originally a French word and spelled by the English as "serjeant," the popular American pronunciation remains "*SAR*geant."

The technician grades such as Technical Sergeant, began in 1942 and were designated with the letter "T" placed in the center field of a sergeant's chevrons.

Specialist

In 1955, in an effort to distinguish between combat leaders and soldiers with special skills, the Army split the top enlisted grades into two groups: sergeants and specialists. NCOs continued to wear the traditional chevrons while the new category of specialist – senior enlisted personnel who performed technical or administrative duties – received new insignia. Grade titles were Master Specialist (E-7), Specialist First Class (E-6), Specialist Second Class (E-5) and Specialist Third Class (E-4).

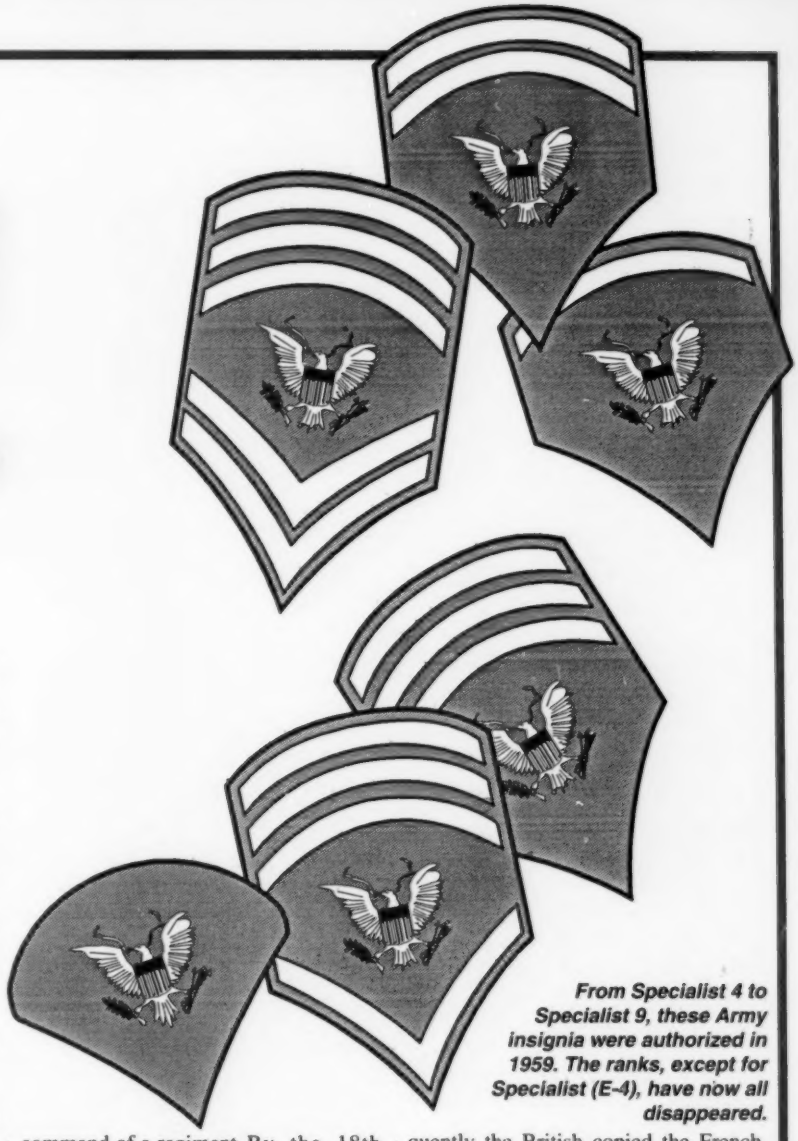
In 1958 Congress authorized the supergrades E-8 and E-9 and specialists were included in these new ranks. Since the name Master Specialist was in use, a decision was made to use the rather uninspired numbered titles of Specialist Four through Specialist Nine.

The highest of the new specialist ranks were never used and disappeared in 1965, perhaps because the Army found few Master Sergeants or Sergeants Major willing to be called "Spec. Eight" or "Spec. Nine."

Lieutenant

Evidence suggests that the rank of lieutenant dates to the 12th century, and the word "lieutenant" comes from the

k! from?



From Specialist 4 to Specialist 9, these Army insignia were authorized in 1959. The ranks, except for Specialist (E-4), have now all disappeared.

French words *lieu* (place) and *tenant* (holder). It denoted the person who acted in place of a superior officer when that officer was not present, becoming his deputy (e.g. lieutenant general, lieutenant colonel).

Although used for centuries in Britain, it became an officially designated rank in 1650 and was given to British noblemen who were in training to become British ship captains. Within the rank of lieutenant, three grades distinguished their seniority and duties: first, second and third lieutenant.

The rank of lieutenant appeared in the Continental Army in 1775.

Captain

The word "captain" comes from the Latin word *capitaneus* (chieftain), which was derived from a more archaic Latin word *caput* (head). The armies of the Italian city states had captains as early as the 10th century. In the 11th century the British Navy had captains commanding soldiers serving on ships. By the 16th century a captain headed a company of roughly of 100 to 200 men.

Major

The word "major" comes from the Latin *major* (greater). The rank traces its beginnings to the 16th century rank of sergeant major, considered the greater of the sergeants. In Britain, the sergeant major served as the second or third in command of a regiment. By the 18th century the rank of sergeant major gave way to simply, major – the regiment's staff officer – and the rank of sergeant major remained as the top sergeant for enlisted personnel.

Colonel

"Colonel" and "lieutenant colonel" originated in Spain, probably around the 16th century when King Ferdinand arranged a portion of his army into units called *colunelas*. The commander of the *colunela* was the *cabo de colunela* (head of the column) or colonel. Imitating the Spanish example, the French developed *colunelas* in the 17th century, and subsequently the British copied the French. Generally colonels were noblemen with assistants who took their place when the colonels were absent, and thus evolved the rank of lieutenant colonel.

General

The term general was used as early as the days of the Roman armies. We adopted it from the British Army and have used it since the days of the Continental Army.

What does the future hold? Who knows. Captain General sounds nice. So does Sergeant Colonel. ★

Story by Trudie Eklund and Maj. Tom Vance. Chevron illustration by Spc. Margaret Hart.

PEOPLE

The last surviving Buffalo soldier

"Wow! He's how old? 109? That's an old soldier!"

Such was the reaction of many soldiers to the visit of 109-year-old **Jones "Pop" Morgan** to the 362nd Quartermaster Battalion, Kinston, N.C.

Morgan is the oldest living "Buffalo Soldier" from the 24th Infantry Regiment. The soldiers from the all-black regiment were given that name by Native American Indians because of their dark faces, their buffalo coats and black caps, and because they fought as "bravely as buffalos," during the Indian Wars.

Buffalo soldier Jones "Pop" Morgan is 109-years-old.

During the visit, Morgan painted a vivid picture of what it was like to be a young soldier in the early days. He spoke of this three favorite horses, demonstrated how he used to saddle them (using his original saddle), and described his uniform and the equipment he carried into battle.

Morgan's visit was arranged in observance of Black History Month.

Law named Drill Sergeant of Year

SFC Dennis E. Law, 318th Infantry Regiment, 80th Division (Training) at Fort Story, Va. won out over 13 other competitors and was named 1993 Drill Sergeant of the Year.

SFC Joseph M. Wichert, 76th Division (Training), Hartford, Conn., was named runner-up.

Law enlisted in the Army in 1983 and served for three years with the 82nd Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, N.C. He left active duty to complete his college education and joined the Army Reserve in hometown Norvolk, Va.

Law earns top drill sergeant title.

"Being a drill sergeant puts you in a position where you're constantly preparing and readying yourself. It's not so much self-sacrifice, it's a quality core part of the Army, and being a drill sergeant is an honor," Law said.

Law studied for a time in China and holds a Master's in international studies. He said the competition was tough. "I didn't stand head and shoulders above anybody. All the drill sergeants here were the best. Now I want to be able to represent them."

A running start

Maj. Mark Earley got off to a running start 19 years ago as a Trinity University ROTC cadet in San Antonio, Texas, and he hasn't looked back since.

The U.S. Army Reserve Command training officer recently won the Southeastern Orienteering Championships in Augusta, Ga., and the Men-Over-40 first day competition in the United States Long Orienteering Championships in Farmington, Mo.

Although these back-to-back wins are Earley's first national titles, he has earned many top finishes, including the Texas State Championship in 1980. He coached the U.S. CIOR orienteering team from 1980 to 1985 and guided the squad to victory in 1984 as the head coach.

Maj. Mark Earley sets his sights on his next orienteering victory.

Earley's orienteering is a family affair. His wife **Peggy** was Southeastern's top female competitor, and is ranked eighth nationally in her age category.

The Earleys' compete "for the thrill of competition. You do all the work on your own. There's no one to blame but yourself." And in the Earleys' case, there's no one else who has worked hard enough to share the credit.

PEOPLE

Automation comes to ARPERCEN

Deep in the heart of the Army Reserve Personnel center sits **Maj. Leonard Rodowick** quietly screening records. Each year ARPERCEN receives over 200,000 records that must be manually screened before the information is entered into the computers. But there's hope for the Major and his fellow screeners. The time consuming process will end when ARPERCEN's automated accessioning system kicks in by the end of the summer, allowing active Army, National Guard and troop program units to electronically input their records directly into the computers.

One file down, 199,999 to go...

Wilderness Warrior Wanstrom

Hizzoner the Colonel

As the mayor of the re-emerging city of East St. Louis, Ill., Gordon Bush is charged with leading a blighted community through a massive urban renewal.

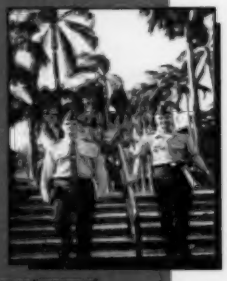
As a member of the Army Reserve, **Lt.Col. Gordon D. Bush** serves as Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineers and former auditor at the 102nd ARCOM.

His Honor (l) the Lieutenant Colonel Gordon Bush

Juggling these responsibilities is no easy task – but Bush is highly successful in both his military and political roles. His leadership in East St. Louis has helped get the city back on track and his work in the Reserve has ensured that Army dollars are spent efficiently and effectively.

"The Army Reserve has given me the pattern of management, organization, accountability and responsibility I apply to city government," said Bush. "There's very little difference between the two entities."

Bush attributes much of his professional success to the training he has received as an Army officer. His high-profile in the St. Louis metropolitan area has helped to spotlight the contributions Army Reservists make to the area.



On the steps of paradise

Gone fishin'

Before he moved to Alaska, **SSgt. Kerry Wanstrom** used to like to hunt and fish. Now he loves it.

Wanstrom is assigned to Fort Richardson, Alaska, and provides admin support to the state's two USAR units – the 813th Engineer Battalion (Combat) and the 1984th U.S. Army Hospital.

After work, Wanstrom heads home to a house that resembles much of the outdoors. Photos of wildlife sit above his fireplace and stuffed animals, statues and other reminders of the wildlife of Alaska fill the rest of the house .

"Alaska is like a virus," says Wanstrom. "Once you catch your first salmon you're hooked."

Command of the Alaska units has moved from the 6th Infantry Division to the 9th ARCOM in Hawaii. Wanstrom sees this as beneficial. "I hope we see training opportunities outside the state."

And maybe get a chance to try some of Hawaii's fabulous fishing…

Step into paradise

ROTC **Cadets Raymond Sumner** and **Jeffrey Neurater's** first experience in Army Public Affairs was a warm and breezy one, as the two Drake University juniors walked into the headquarters of U.S. Army, Pacific in Honolulu.

Participating in the Cadet Troop Leadership Training (CTLT) program, the cadets worked on stories covering a variety of topics including Operation Bold Shift, an engineering project on the Big Island of Hawaii, and installation environmental stewardship programs.

While in Hawaii the cadets received an $18 daily stipend, stayed in a Tripler guest house, ate in the mess hall and did PT with the 4th Special Operations Support Command.

Army Shorts

CENTER DEDICATED TO DESERT STORM VETERAN

Spc. Beverly Sue Clark, a member of the 14th Quartermaster Detachment killed when her barracks was struck by a missile during Operation Desert Storm, was honored in dedication ceremonies at the opening of the new Clark Fitness Center on Fort Lee, Va.

Spc. Clark was nominated for the memorial because of her impeccable military record and her interest in athletics. She was an avid runner and volleyball player. She trained at Fort Lee when her unit was activated during Desert Storm.

NISEI HERO HONORED

Medal of Honor recipient PFC Sadao S. Munemori was honored in dedication ceremonies for an Army Reserve Center in Los Angeles in June.

A member of the Army's most decorated WWII unit, the 442nd "Go For Broke" Regimental Combat Team, PFC Munemori and his squad were pinned down by withering enemy gunfire and a hand grenade barrage. He took command of his squad when the leader was wounded. Making frontal one-man attacks through direct enemy gunfire, PFC Munemori knocked out two German machine gun emplacements. He then threw himself on a hand grenade, smothering its explosion with his body and saving the lives of his comrades.

ARMY RESERVE ASSOCIATION ESTABLISHED

The formation of a new non-profit military education or lobby organization called the Army Reserve Association (ARA) was announced recently.

ARA officials describe the organization's purpose to be "an advocate of a strong United States Army Reserve in support of national defense."

ARA will operate worldwide through nine regions, with each region co-chaired by one officer and one enlisted member. Officials say they will organize to contact legislators and other decision makers within their regions to support United States Army Reserve goals.

Active membership is open to Army Reserve officers, enlisted personnel and Department of Army civilians. Associate, retiree and corporate memberships are also available, with annual dues based on rank or grade and membership status.

The organization's address is 35 East Wacker Drive, Suite 2130, Chicago, Ill. 60601.

CIVILIANS GETTING OLDER, MORE RANK

According to the "Annual Review of Army Civilians" they are, on average, getting older. The average age for a DA civilian is 44.9 years, while 30 percent are over 50.

The percentage of women and minorities increased at grade levels GS/GM-13 through 15, and increased for all employees in the professional job category.

The average grade level for GS/GM employees continued to increase, and now parallels the federal government-wide average of 8.8.

Total civilian strength went down by 35,000, mainly through attrition and controls on hiring, but civilians continue to represent about 23 percent of the overall strength figure.

IMA EARNS MTMC OFFICER OF YEAR

Maj. Donald W. Meseck, a transportation staff planner from Tacoma, Wash., was selected as the 1993 Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC) Individual Mobilization Augmentee (IMA) officer of the year.

Meseck spends his active duty time in the MTMC cell of the Combined Transportation Movements Center in Korea. He is assigned to MTMC Pacific headquarters, Wheeler Army Airfield, Hawaii. He manages ocean cargo movements and provides ocean terminal services to deployed U.S. forces in the Far East.

Meseck is one of 217 IMA officers working for MTMC. They, along with Army Reserve transportation terminal units, provide mission support to MTMC during mobilization.

HEALTH PANEL STUDIES PERSIAN GULF VETERANS

The Department of Veterans Affairs has assembled a panel of experts to examine the possible health effects of military service in the Persian Gulf, including multiple chemical sensitivity, chronic fatigue syndrome and post-traumatic stress disorder.

WANTED: GREEN BERETS

The 1st Special Forces Bn, 11th SF Group (Abn) in Louisville, Ky. encourages soldiers (PFC to MSgt.) to apply for positions in MOS 96 B, C, G, H, K and 31C. Ranger or SF-qualified soldiers willing to transition to 98G, H and linguists in European languages are needed. Call SSG Thomas Haynes at (800) 368-9852.

Army Shorts

MEDICS IN THE RIO GRANDE

Soldiers from Fort Sam Houston, Texas, the U.S. Army Reserve and the Texas National Guard joined with Texas Department of Health officials to administer innoculations and health tests to Starr County, Texas residents. The humanitarian effort benefited more than 2,500 Texas border residents, and was the first in the nation using Total Army forces to provide primary health care needs to low-income areas.

The services included free immunizations, tuberculosis tests, blood tests for children, health education and rabies shots for pets at reduced costs.

ARCAM CRITERIA RELAXED

A major change to AR 672-5-1 due out this summer will revise the Army Reserve Components Achievement Medal.

The change decreases eligibility to qualify from four to three years, and authorizes eligibility to Troop Program Unit and Individual Mobilization Augmentees.

SWEATERS DON'T FIT...

Sleeves on the Army Black Acrylic Sweater have been running short. Although most of them have been recalled, make sure you try one on before you take it home.

...HIKING BOOTS ARE OUT

The Hi-Tec Men's Hiker Boot is not authorized for wear with BDUs...it's a civilian hiking boot.

The Norwegian Sweater is not authorized for wear with the BDU either.

NEW SHIRT'S OK...

The Men's Army Shirt, Shade AG469 ($25.50) is a new poly/wool blend with a stand-up collar that better accommodates a tie.

... BLUES ARE NICE

The new Women's Dress Blue Uniform, Shade 450, incorporates a new classic design similar to the Service Dress Uniform.

BUT THE PARKA BLEEDS...

The ECWCS Parka's camoflage colors bleed when you wash it in extreme hot water. Follow the label instructions carefully.

RESERVE AVIATORS ARE TOPS

For the second time in their three-year existence, reserve aviators of the 2nd Battalion, 123rd Aviation Regiment, St. Paul, Minn. have won the Army Aviation Association of America award for Outstanding Aviation Unit.

In 1992 the battalion participated in combined arms Joint Air Attack Training missions, a drug interdiction mission with the Drug Enforcement Agency, rebuilt two AH-1E Cobra helicopters damaged in Operation Desert Storm and maintained an excellent safety record.

The 2nd/123rd is the reserve roundout attack helicopter battalion for the 6th Infantry Division (Light) headquartered at Fort Wainwright, Alaska.

MONTGOMERY, THURMOND, LAUGHLIN SPONSOR USARC BILLS

Cong. Greg Laughlin, Sonny Montgomery and Sen. Strom Thurmond recently introduced House and Senate bills that establish the U.S. Army Reserve Command as a separate MACOM reporting directly to the Chief of Staff, Army.

ARMY COMMUNITIES OF EXCELLENCE WINNERS

The annual Army Communities of Excellence awards honor the units, posts and commands that provide their soldiers the best facilities and services. The awards are more than honorary since winners take home cash and trophies.

This year's Army Reserve winners included the 121st ARCOM, Birmingham, Ala., (Overall category, $175,000); 95th Div (Tng), Oklahoma City, Okla. (Medium category, $100,000); 91st Div (Tng), Sausalito, Calif., (Small category, $100,000).

USAR runners-up were: 63rd ARCOM, Los Alamitos, Calif., (Large category); 102nd ARCOM, St. Louis (Medium category), 412th Engineer Cmd, Vicksburg, Miss., (Small category). Each runner-up took home $50,000.

Representatives of the ARCOM/ GOCOM winning communities at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, Arlington, Va.

1992 CAR WORLD WIDE POSTAL MATCH WINNERS

Rifle (.22 caliber)

USAR Individual: Capt. Glen E. Bassett, 96th ARCOM; **USAR Team:** 6354 SMU

SROTC Individual: Cdt. John Niedermeyer, University of Utah; **SROTC Team:** Univ. of Utah Army ROTC

JROTC Individual: Cadet Kristina Noakes, Pueblo County High School; **JROTC Team:** Robert E. Lee Institute

Pistol (.22 caliber)

USAR Individual: Maj. Philip A. Neil, 90th ARCOM; **USAR Team:** 5090th SMU

Air Rifle

USAR Individual: Sgt. Howard Chance, 96th ARCOM; **USAR Team:** 6338th SMU

JROTC Individual: Cadet Harold M. Kim, Roosevelt High School; **JROTC Team:** Roosevelt High School Army ROTC;

Youth Individual: Trever D. Gathman, 96th ARCOM

Air Pistol

USAR Individual: Lt.Col. Ken Myrick, Jr, 96th ARCOM; **USAR Team:** 5090th SMU;

Youth Individual: Justin E. Baugher, 96th ARCOM

CHILD CARE TAX CREDIT OFTEN OVERLOOKED

An income tax deduction often overlooked by is the child-care credit. It applies if you have to pay someone to care for your children while you attend drill or annual training.

For married soldiers, the spouse must be working or attending school full-time during the drill or annual training period, and the child must be under 15 or disabled. A disabled spouse may also qualify for the deduction.

If you missed the credit this year, you have up to three years to file an amended federal or state tax return.

For more information, contact your local IRS office or your unit's legal assistance officer.

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